

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL

Home Rule Measure Introduced by Premier Asquith—Parliament to Consist of King, Senate and Commons

LONDON, April 11.—In a speech lasting nearly two hours and described by old parliamentarians as the most masterly in recent years, the prime minister introduced today in the House of Commons the Home Rule bill, which bears the official title of "The Government of Ireland Bill." This is the third attempt of the Liberal party to settle the Irish question which caused the disruption of the party under Mr. Gladstone and kept them out of power for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Asquith's bill will probably meet with support from practically all the Liberals and Laborites and both sections of the Nationalists—the Redmondites and O'Brienites, the Unionists, of course, oppose it and the Ulsterites through their spokesman, Sir Edward Carson, made it clear that they objected to a parliament in any form in Ireland.

The house was crowded when the prime minister arose to speak. He was greeted with cheers from his supporters. Every seat on the floor and galleries was occupied and standing room was at a premium.

The premier was supported by his cabinet and backed by full benches of Liberals, Laborites and Nationalists. He spent an hour reviewing previous bills and the changes that have come over the situation since Mr. Gladstone's last effort to settle the question and then took up his own bill, which is divided in four parts: The legislative powers of the new Irish parliament; its executive powers; finances, and the position of Ireland after the grant of Home Rule. The object of the bill, he explained, was to give to Ireland, with respect to Irish affairs, real autonomy, subject only to such safeguards as the peculiar circumstances of the case required.

Ulster's Membership

After an appointed day Ireland is to have a parliament consisting of the King, a Senate and a House of Commons, to make laws for the peace and good government of Ireland. Care, however, has been taken to safeguard the interests and susceptibilities of the minority by the apportioning of nearly one-third the membership of commons to Ulster. It is recognized that the majority in the commons will be Liberal, and that the proposal for a nominated senate has met with some criticism. The continuation of 42 Irish members at Westminster also meets with considerable opposition.

Chief Interest in the Bill

Chief interest in the bill centered in the financial arrangements. Premier Asquith pointed out that the Irish revenue for 1912-13 is estimated at £10,340,000, while the expenditure for Irish services amounted to £12,350,000. Pending the time when that deficit could be converted into a surplus the collection of all taxes, with certain exceptions, had been retained as Imperial service. The bill will impose on the Irish parliament the obligation to pay all Irish services except reserved services, which would continue an Imperial charge until transferred.

Imperial Matters

The bill provides that the matters to be excluded from the control of the Irish parliament are the crown, the army and navy, imperial affairs, the Irish land purchase and the old age pensions and national insurance acts, the Irish constabulary, the post office savings banks and public loans in addition to those included in the Home Rule bill of 1893, which left the customs under the control of the imperial government.

The Irish constabulary is to be automatically transferred to the Irish government after six years, and power is given the Irish parliament to demand the transfer of old age pensions and insurance act to its control on giving a year's notice.

The Irish parliament is debarred from altering the Home Rule bill or the power to appeal to the privy council. Provision is made for the protection of religious equality and stipulating that the Irish parliament cannot make laws, directly or indirectly, to establish or to endow any religion or to prohibit the free exercise thereof or to give a part or privilege to any religion or to make any religious ceremony a condition of validity of any majority.

The lord lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to veto or suspend any bill on instruction of the imperial executive. Any question regarding the interpretation of the Home Rule bill is to be settled by appeal to the judicial committee of the privy council.

The Irish representation at Westminster is to be 42 members, one for every 100,000 population.

The Irish Senate

The Irish senate is to consist of 40 members and the house of representatives of 164, to which Ulster is to have 59 and the universities two. The senate is to be composed of nominated members. In the first instance the imperial executive is to control the representation of the minority. The nominations are to be for a fixed term, and as the members retire by rotation, the vacancies will be filled by the Irish executive. In case of a disagreement, the two houses are to sit in joint session.

The lord lieutenant is to be head of the executive. There would be no religious bar, and he will hold office for a fixed term. The authority of the executive is to be co-extensive with that of the Irish parliament. The 164 representatives are to be elected by the existing constituencies, but no constituency is to have less than 27,000 population.

Yearly Subsidies

Every year there would be transferred from the Imperial to the Irish exchequer a sum representing the cost to the United Kingdom of the Irish services at the passing of the act, the cost to be determined by a board of five, two of them are to be appointed by England, two by Ireland and the chairman by the crown. That would be the first revenue of the Irish government. The second would be Irish postal revenue, and an additional sum is to be paid to Ireland of £2,500,000 for the first year and a lesser amount each year until it is reduced to one million dollars.

The Premier went into the question of financial relation and Irish representation at Westminster, which he considered just as the Imperial parliament would continue to tax the whole United Kingdom.

With the conclusion of the Premier's speech, there was a tilt between him and Mr. Law over the latter's statement at Belfast that the government has sold the legislation in order to hold office, the statement the premier said was new style of argument in British politics.

Sir Edward Carson, who followed the Premier, declared it was the plain duty of the Unionists to oppose the bill, while John Redmond gave the measure warm support.

MR. JOHN REDMOND

During the debate in the house, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, admitted that a section of Irishmen favored separation, but they were the smallest section and if Ireland should be given the management of its own affairs this small section would disappear. He said that the safeguards were adequate with a nominated senate and veto by the Imperial parliament. It was idle to say the safeguard of the Imperial veto was humiliating, when every one of the self-governing colonies was subject to it. He considered the bill better on the whole than the bills of 1887 and 1893.

James Ramsay MacDonald, welcomed the bill in behalf of the Labor party, especially in view of the hint thrown out by the premier that Home Rule would be extended to other sections of the country. He believed the measure would increase the stability of the British empire and make Ireland one of its most peaceful and prosperous corners.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent nationalists, thought the bill provided a large and generous measure of administrative Home Rule and pursued local legislative power, although it did not offer anything in the remotest degree approaching national independence.

Unionist Press Comments

Comment on the Home Rule bill in the newspapers follow pretty lines. In the case of the London Unionist morning papers, denunciation of the bill is milder than might have been expected. An effort apparently is made to inflame the Nationalists against the bill by describing its proposition as illusory in the matter of giving Ireland real autonomy and ridiculing it as a measure of devolution such as any other self-respecting section of the empire could not accept.

The Unionist organs in Ireland denounce the bill in the bitterest terms. The Liberal morning papers admit the complexity of the bill and generally object to the system of nomination with respect to the senate. They think there may be difficulty with the financial proposals which at present are little understood. On the whole, however, the Liberal and Radical papers are pleased to describe the bill as a moderate, skillful and praiseworthy attempt to give Ireland, if not complete satisfaction, at least a substitution in fulfillment of her demands.

The Times in an editorial says that the home rule scheme will not be received in any quarter with much enthusiasm, that it will disappoint the hopes of Nationalist Ireland and will not allay the fears or diminish the hostility of the Unionists in Ireland.

"And," continues the Times, "it is not mistaken in its view of the rising tide of opposition in Great Britain to a level high enough to subvert the government and their bill in a not distant future. It will not even satisfy any of the various schools of theoretical home rulers."

Nationalist Opinion

DUBLIN, April 11.—The Dublin evening papers print full reports of Premier Asquith's speech and so far as judgment is possible on the text of the bill available, the measure is regarded as unexpectedly favorable. There is no doubt that it will be accepted by the forthcoming Nationalist convention.

It is thought there may be criticism on certain points of the bill but it is considered far better than either of Mr. Gladstone's from a legislative and administrative and above all a financial view point.

The power given to the Irish executive appoint judges is a surprise and is greatly appreciated.

Protests Civil War

MONTREAL, April 11.—"If home rule bill becomes law there will be civil war in Ireland," declared Sir Robert Forke, the great English contractor in the course of an interview here today.

"It will never get that far, because long before the measure is forced through the House of Lords, the Asquith administration will have ceased to exist. If an election was held tomorrow the Radical government would be defeated because the people are convinced that Mr. Asquith has handed the reins of government over to the laborites and socialists."

Increase in Wages

DENVER, Col., April 11.—By an agreement signed today by the manager of the Denver and Rio Grande railroads, and the four transportation brotherhoods, firemen, engineers, conductors and trainmen, negotiations of three months ended and the firemen are given an increase in wages of approximately seven per cent or about 30 cents a day. Seven hundred firemen are affected. The engineers, conductors and trainmen secured concessions in working conditions satisfactory to both sides.

The superintendent of the Kettle Valley line has gone to the east to purchase rolling stock for that company.

WRECK IS DUE TO LANDSLIDE

Engine and Four Cars are Derailed Near Savona Carrying Engineer and Fireman to Death

SAVONA, B. C., April 11.—The Imperial Limited which left Vancouver on Wednesday night was wrecked four miles west of here shortly after 4 o'clock this morning. Engineer A. E. Walker and Fireman J. A. Hoskinson being killed. The engine was thrown down a gulch and landed 150 feet from the rails.

A landslide had obstructed the track, and the engine and four cars loaded with coal and the baggage car left the track. The passengers were shaken up, but none of them seriously injured, as the bulk of the damage was done to the fish cars. Wrecking outfits had the track cleared this afternoon. A short patrolman was over the track a short time before the train and all was clear.

Engineer Walker was an old and experienced railroad man and was popular with all. He lived in Kamloops, where he leaves a family of several children. His widow has been in ill-health for some years and lives in an invalid's chair.

Hoskinson was a young man, and married only three months ago. This was to have been his last trip on this division, having been transferred to the North Bend-Vancouver run. His bride had just come to Vancouver to arrange a new home.

MINERS' DEMANDS

Anthracite Operators in U. S. A. May Offer Ten Per Cent Wage Increase

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—The sub-committee of miners and operators appointed at the conference yesterday to take up the work of trying to reach an agreement on a new working arrangement for anthracite mine workers held a three-hour session today and at its conclusion gave out a brief statement that progress had been made. The committee will resume its session tomorrow morning.

It was learned tonight that three main points were raised: the recognition of the union and a board of conciliation. So far as could be learned no definite propositions were offered by either side but it is believed that concessions by both sides will be made. An increase in wages is looked for by the miners. The general belief prevails that a 10 per cent advance finally will be offered, if the miners recede from all or most of their other demands. Some of the members of the miners' executive board are said to be willing to waive the check off demand, provided the operators will permit a closed shop or be willing to sign an agreement as between the operators and the United Mine Workers of America.

HIS HOLINESS IN GOOD HEALTH

Vatican is Astounded at Report Emanating from Madrid That Pope Had Passed Away

ROME, April 11.—The origin of the astounding despatch from Madrid, which purported to have the authority of the Papal nunciature there, announcing the death of Pope, is incomprehensible to the Vatican, from which no communication was sent that possibly could be construed into such an erroneous report. The Pope's condition today was as physically perfect as could be expected in one of his years.

The Pope's physician, Dr. Marchia Fava, after ridiculing the report, authorized the statement that the Pontiff was normal and satisfactory. Cardinal Merry Del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, was more explicit. He said the Pope had been in excellent health throughout the whole winter. Indeed the Pontiff had experienced better health than in any winter in his latter life. He suffered no attack of gout, or even a cold, except an insignificant one a few weeks ago, when audiences were not really suspended, but postponed, in order to give him a little rest before Easter week. As an indication of the Pope's present strength and health the cardinal added:

"After every day the Holy Father rises with the sun, says mass, then takes a cup of coffee without solid food. He deals with all the affairs of the church, grants private audiences, receives sometimes a thousand people, always a few hundred daily, continuing until 1 o'clock without rest or food, except at times another cup of coffee. After a light luncheon his work continues until late in the evening."

"How many young men," asked the cardinal, "could maintain a life as does the venerable pontiff, who has almost completed 77 years?"

The cardinal added that the people should mistrust the impressions gained by those who see the Pope. They are deceived by his face, which seems to show ill health, when in reality it bears only the marks of care.

The Pope spent many hours today in hard work. He first received the papal secretary. Then Cardinal Della Voie, Prefect of the Index spent considerable time with his Holiness. Later the Pope received Cardinal Billot of the Gregorian University, with whom he conferred for half an hour. Senor de Estrada, the Argentine minister at the Vatican and his family also visited the Pope as well as Prince Borghese and Count and Countess de Jongho. The Pontiff also received in general audience more than one hundred persons.

VICTIMS OF BLAST

Vancouver Civic Employee Killed and a Second Man Seriously Injured

VANCOUVER, April 11.—Plec was killed, and Giovanni Pella lies at the hospital in a very serious condition as the result of a blasting accident at 12 o'clock today on the new court house grounds.

Both men were employed by the city in sewer construction work, but had nothing to do with handling the explosives used. They unsuspectingly walked into the trench where the blast was laid.

Donald White, the foreman of the gang, asserts that he warned the two men to keep away from the trench, but in his absence, while he was warning some others who were nearby, the explosion occurred and on rushing to the trench he found both men terribly injured. A nearby automobile was re-

quisitioned. Plec died on the way to the hospital.

Dr. Kennedy was in attendance and was instrumental in securing the dying motor car which conveyed the dying and injured man to the general hospital.

SOULFUL EDUCATION

Superintendent J. L. Hughes of Toronto on the Basis of Valuable School Systems

WINNIPEG, April 11.—"All vital education is modern. If the books written on education were destroyed, except the works of four men, we should still have everything of value to pedagogy left. Barnard and Mann in America, gave the world its best gift when they established a free national school system, which is the basis of all the valuable school systems of the world. Pestalozzi and Froebel gave everything of value with reference to methods and aim of education. All modern development in education is based on a recognition of the value of the individual soul of the child. The old idea on which education was based was knowledge." In these words Superintendent J. L. Hughes, of Toronto, one of the best known Canadian educationalists, summed up tendencies of modern education in an interesting address before the Canadian club here yesterday.

AMBASSADOR'S DENIAL

Report That Americans Are Enrolling at British Embassy in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—Ambassador Wilson issued a formal denial tonight of a report that various Americans had enrolled themselves with the British embassy counting on it for better support than their own government might give. "This report," says Mr. Wilson, "which is undoubtedly malicious but calculated to increase the alarm of the friends and relations of Americans in Mexico, I believe it my duty to denounce as wholly untrue and misleading. Not a single American citizen has enrolled himself under the protection of the British legation. On the contrary aid in the matter of arms has been asked for the American colony. The American consuls in Mexico, co-operating with the government at Washington and this embassy are doing efficient work in protecting American interests and I do not hesitate to say there is great respect for Americans and American interests."

NEW TRADES UNION

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—A territorial organization of Union railway shopmen employed by all the railroads west and south of Chicago and aggregating more than 100,000 men will be perfected, union men said today, at a meeting of the union representatives here next Monday. Preliminary arrangements for the meeting began today. Five crafts, the boiler-makers, machinists, blacksmiths, carmen and sheet metal workers will form the new organization.

AGITATORS TO BE DISARMED

Special Constables Sworn in to Take Weapons from I. W. W. Foreigners in C. N. P. Construction Camps

Special constables to be sent to the line of the Canadian Northern Pacific railroad construction work to disarm some gangs of I. W. W. agents responsible for the trouble now in progress have been sworn in in the city; ten having left yesterday for the scene of the disturbance. Fifty specials will be sworn in here and in Vancouver. Superintendent Colin Campbell, of the provincial police, arrived at Vancouver yesterday morning from Yale and other points where the strike was in progress, and reported to Attorney General W. J. Bowser by long-distance telephone. He said that the men who went to work in the camps of the Canadian Northern railroad contractors on Monday had not been interfered with, but gangs of I. W. W. men were still along the line of work, most of them being on the opposite bank of the river. A great many of these men are armed, and he suggested that 50 more men be sent to police the works.

Authority was given to the required police, and he was instructed to take the weapons from the I. W. W. men. It is anticipated that when these are disarmed the trouble will be ended.

YALE, B. C., April 11.—Thirty bottles of liquor, consisting of whisky, rum and brandy, were seized by Provincial Constable Chalmers, of Yale, on the arrival of the noon train from Vancouver yesterday. The liquor was being brought into the strike zone by a couple of men, who are said to be camping with many other strikers in the woods a few miles east of here, and not far from camp No. 5, of Burns, Jordan & Welch.

The men were very much excited when their liquor was taken from them, and swore to have vengeance on the constable, who, however, held his ground until help arrived. The saloons between Mission and Kamloops have been closed by order of the provincial police, and not a drop of liquor is to be bought for over two hundred miles along the C. N. R. grade. There are hundreds of idle men along these two hundred miles. Many of them thirsty and willing to give a high price for a drink.

The liquor seized, it is believed, was being brought in to start a miniature illegal resort. So far as known it is the first shipment into the strike district.

Reports from Cisco, near which J. S. Washburn, a number of station men at work, tell of a visit by a mob of strikers, who, it is said, surrounded the camp and threatened to blow it up unless work was suspended. The strike pickets have a signal code of their own and send messages to one another by flashlight at night and by handkerchief waving in the daytime.

Between Wallace and Lytton work is still suspended entirely, and the contractors say they have no idea when they will be able to resume operations.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Colonel Roosevelt in Pennsylvania—Mrs. La Follette to Campaign for Her Husband

READING, Pa., April 11.—"I hope you will vote the day after tomorrow the way you about now," said Col. Roosevelt to the crowd who met him on the last day of his Pennsylvania tour.

Referring to a circular sent out by Postmaster A. M. Haight to the voters of Reading he said: "In this city of yours I saw a circular that has just been sent out by the Postmaster telling you how to vote. Now this is a federal office folder. This is the people's job and I ask you to rebuke the effort to control your votes by the professional breed and butter politicians. In this contest whenever the people have had a chance to express themselves they have come out unmistakably for the right side." The Colonel continued: "We have lost only where there has been cheating and the theft of delegates by violence and fraud or where a bagged-riden community has sat sullen and permitted itself to be defrauded of its rights."

NEW YORK, April 11.—A delegation of ninety members, uninstructed for any presidential candidates, but bound by the unit rule, was chosen to represent New York state at the Democratic national convention here today. The proceedings of the state convention were marked by harmony, there being only one notable protest—that of Mayor James E. Sages, who proposed to amend a resolution providing for unit rule. This he declared, bound the New York delegation hand and foot and was undemocratic. "We should stand for a fair convention and may the best man win," he said. By a viva voce vote the original resolution was adopted.

SA FRANCISCO, April 11.—Thomas E. Keas, president of the state La Follette league announced today that Mrs. La Follette would conduct a prospective campaign in California in the interest of her husband's candidacy for the Republican nomination for President. She will accompany the Senator to California immediately after the Oregon primaries and will make addresses to the women voters in the principal cities.

Stopped Just in Time

ELLENBURG, Wn., April 11.—Barely five minutes before the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound train from Chicago was due to pass the point, an avalanche swept down the mountain between Laconia and Rockdale today, and interrupted traffic by burying the tracks, destroying a bridge and damaging a creek so as to cause a miniature flood. The engineer saw the obstruction and brought his train to a stop at a safe distance. The train backed to Easton where it switched to the North Pacific and continued to Seattle over that road.

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- FRESH RHUBARB, 4 lbs. 25¢
- FINEST GRANULATED SUGAR, 20-lb. sack for \$1.35
- OGILVIE'S FAMOUS ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack 35¢, 20-lb. sack 85¢
- PURNELL'S PURE MALT VINEGAR, large bottle 15¢
- CALIFORNIA PEACHES, PEARS OR APRICOTS, the best packed. Large can. 25¢
- CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sack \$1.80
- GHIRARDELLI'S GROUND CHOCOLATE, 1-lb. tin 40¢
- CLARK'S POTTED MEATS, for sandwiches, 4 tins for 25¢
- CREAM OF WHEAT, per packet. 20¢
- NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per doz. 35¢, 25¢, 15¢
- NICE JUICY LEMONS, per dozen 25¢
- ENGLISH MIXED BISCUITS, per lb. 15¢

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- Nepaul Pepper, per bottle. 25¢
 - Tabasco Sauce, per bottle. 60¢
 - Eagle Chili Powder, for making Chili Con Carne, per bot. 35¢
 - C. & B. Cashmere Chutney, per bottle. 75¢
 - Tamarind Chutney, per bottle. 90¢
 - Major Grey's Chutney, per bottle. 35¢
 - Bombay Chutney, per bottle, 50¢ or 35¢
 - Imperial Chutney, per bottle. 50¢
 - Indian Mangoe, per bottle. 50¢
 - Colonel Skinner's Chutney, per bottle. 90¢
 - Bengal Club Chutney, per bottle. 50¢
 - Indian Sauce, per bottle. 50¢
 - Oriental Pickles, Capt. White's, per bot. 65¢ or 25¢
 - West Indian Pickles, per bottle. 60¢
 - L. G. Kunze, Home-made Sweet Spiced Gherkins, bottle 60¢
 - C. & B. Soups, excellent, assorted, \$4.00 per dozen, or tin 35¢
 - Braud & Co.'s Soups, pure and good—oxtail, mock turtle, etc., \$4.00 dozen, or per tin 35¢
 - Campbell's Assorted Soups, 2 tins. 25¢
 - Van Camp's Assorted Soups, 2 tins. 25¢
 - C. & B. Soups, in glass, each. 65¢
 - Maggi's Soups—these are very handy, large variety, pkg. 5¢
 - Symmington's Pea Soup with Bacon, each. 10¢
 - C. & B. Soup Tablets—Lentil, Julienne, Tomato.

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1317 Government Street and 1316 Broad Street.

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WHERE
Sooke river trout that run of the coast may be so must not put trict as disci of the num caught just is very bad acquaintanc severance. The cree hundreds of while as to side the ent beaten anyw The dista by road from and the road places; it is bicycle in ab undue score drive behind By sea to twenty mile study the tidal current one and the considerable gression. Al is excellent Sooke ha of enclosed light to the boat or can The scen majesty by along its sho harbor is al wish for to city life and A FEW It was al that G. met inary exchang what I th ing down at G. and I sons and wering sport, b rivalry betw tions we eac the other's e As it was the weather decided to ac ed that we had a two I accordingly at once, muc ter. "Snoozer hind legs w running a rag sweaters, she shoot into th ing bag. G. called, as the first fused, as wil slopes of M that morning morning air, through the miles down ning alongside We soon presently bowtween the stru the dogs' w pheasant, wh timber with wings at bei at his morni being out, we antics. At the ex we eventually homestead at "The Grouse Here, aft comfortable, w sacks of hay, presently on journey, whi mile paddie, operations—a the mouth of At we sli face of the In see strings of ing grounds, cacking of ot them; great over us as if be wasted on our heads h headed eagles ed from the And now grated on the for the fray, guns, decoys, of the necessa installed in t was to serve It proved to It had a cou